Crawley Borough Council
Audit planning report

Year ended 31 March 2022

February 2023

FIN/621

EY
Building a better working world

24 February 2023

Crawley Borough Council
Town Hall,
The Boulevard
Crawley,
West Sussex
RH10 1UZ

Dear Members

We are pleased to attach our Audit Plan which sets out how we intend to carry out our responsibilities as auditor. Its purpose is to provide the Audit Committee with a basis to review our proposed audit approach and scope for the 2021/22 audit in accordance with the requirements of the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014, the National Audit Office's 2020 Code of Audit Practice, the Statement of Responsibilities issued by Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) Ltd, auditing standards and other professional requirements. It is also to ensure that our audit is aligned with the Committee's service expectations.

This plan summarises our initial assessment of the key risks driving the development of an effective audit for Crawley Borough Council, and outlines our planned audit strategy in response to those risks. We have not yet completed our value for money risk assessment and any changes to our risk assessment will be communicated to the Committee at the earliest opportunity.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Audit Committee and management, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

We welcome the opportunity to discuss this report with you as well as understand whether there are other matters which you consider may influence our audit.

Yours faithfully

Elizabeth Jackson

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP

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Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) issued the "Statement of responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies". It is available from the PSAA website (https://www.psaa.co.uk/managing-audit-quality/statement-of-responsibilities-of-auditors-and-audited-bodies/).The Statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between appointed auditors and audited bodies. It summarises where the different responsibilities of auditors and audited bodies begin and end, and what is to be expected of the audited body in certain areas.

The "Terms of Appointment and further guidance (updated July 2021)" issued by the PSAA (https://www.psaa.co.uk/managing-audit-quality/terms-of-appointment/terms-of-appointment-and-further-guidance-1-july-2021/) sets out additional requirements that auditors must comply with, over and above those set out in the National Audit Office Code of Audit Practice (the Code) and in legislation, and covers matters of practice and procedure which are of a recurring nature.

This report is made solely to the Audit Committee and management of Crawley Borough Council in accordance with the statement of responsibilities. Our work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Audit Committee and management of Crawley Borough Council those matters we are required to state to them in this report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Audit Committee and management of Crawley Borough Council for this report or for the opinions we have formed. It should not be provided to any third-party without our prior written consent.

01 Overview of our 2021/22 audit strategy

Overview of our 2021/22 audit strategy

The following 'dashboard' summarises the significant accounting and auditing matters outlined in this report. It seeks to provide the Audit Committee with an overview of our initial risk identification for the upcoming audit and any changes in risks identified in the current year.

Audit risks and areas of focus

Risk / area of focus	Risk identified	Change in risk or focus from prior year	Details
Misstatements due to fraud or error (management override)	Fraud risk	No change in risk or focus	As identified in ISA 240, management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to manipulate accounting records directly or indirectly and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that would otherwise appear to be operating effectively.
Risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition, through inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure	Fraud risk	No change in risk or focus	Under ISA 240 there is a presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to improper revenue recognition. In the public sector, this requirement is modified by Practice Note 10 issued by the Financial Reporting Council, which states that auditors should also consider the risk that material misstatements may occur by the manipulation of expenditure recognition. We believe the risk of manipulation is most likely to manifest in the incorrect capitalisation of revenue expenditure through either inappropriate additions to Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) and Investment Property (IP) or incorrect classification of expenditure as Revenue Expenditure Funded from Capital Under Statute (REFCUS), as there is an incentive to reduce expenditure which is funded from Council Tax.
Valuation of PPE using Existing Use Value (EUV) and Investment Property (IP) at Fair Value (FV) method	Significant risk	No change in risk or focus	The value of these assets represent significant balances in the Council's accounts and are subject to valuation changes and impairment reviews. Management is required to make a high degree of material judgemental inputs and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balances recorded in the balance sheet, covering both those assets that are revalued within the year and the continuing material accuracy of those valued in prior periods.

Overview of our 2021/22 audit strategy

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Audit risks and areas of focus

Risk / area of focus	Risk identified	Change in risk or focus from prior year	Details
Valuation of PPE and HRA using Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) method	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	The value of land & buildings in PPE under DRC and HRA properties also represent significant balances in the Council's accounts and are subject to valuation changes and impairment reviews. Management is required to make a lesser degree of material judgmental inputs and apply estimation techniques are required to calculate these balances held in the balance sheet and HRA notes. Although there is a risk for land & buildings under DRC due to the specialised nature of these assets and insufficient availability of market-based evidence to assist the valuation, these assets and HRA properties are inherently not subject to material uncertainty arising due to market conditions.
Accounting for Pension Fund Asset	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	The Council's pension fund asset is a material estimated balance and the Code requires that this asset be disclosed on the Council's balance sheet. The information disclosed is based on the IAS 19 report issued to the Council by the actuary to the County Council. Accounting for this scheme involves significant estimation and judgement and therefore management engages an actuary to undertake the calculations on their behalf. ISAs (UK and Ireland) 500 and 540 require us to undertake procedures on the use of management experts and the assumptions underlying fair value estimates.
Valuation of NNDR Appeals Provision	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	Crawley Borough Council's NNDR Appeal Provision was valued at £5,716,000 at 31 March 2022. This is a high value estimate driven by internal calculations and judgement.

Overview of our 2021/22 audit strategy

The following 'dashboard' summarises the significant accounting and auditing matters outlined in this report. It seeks to provide the Audit Committee with an overview of our initial risk identification for the upcoming audit and any changes in risks identified in the current year.

Audit risks and areas of focus

Risk / area of focus	Risk identified	Change in risk or focus from prior year	Details
Transfer of HRA Garages to the General Fund	Inherent risk	New inherent risk	In December 2020, Full Council agreed to transfer the garages from the Housing Revenue Account to the General Fund from 1 April 2021. Although the transfer of garages has been agreed by the Council, there is a risk that moving garages from Housing Revenue Account to the General Fund may not be in line with the CIPFA code requirements.
Housing Rents Issue	Inherent risk	Changed from Significant Risk to Inherent Risk	During 2020/21 audit period, the Council disclosed to us that it came to their attention in April 2021 that they had been overcharging rent to council housing tenants since April 2014 for all new tenancies since this date in properties that pre-dated April 2014. As the issue came to light in 2021/22, the Council investigated the issue and made the repayments during the year. The risk is that the Council have not accounted for this correctly in 2021/22.
Infrastructure assets	Area of focus	New area of focus for 2021/22	An issue was raised through the National Audit Office's Local Government Technical Group during 2022 that some local authorities were not writing out the gross cost and accumulated depreciation on highways infrastructure assets when a major part / component has been replaced or decommissioned. We concluded that the Council's infrastructure assets balance was materially fairly stated in 2020/21 financial statements. However, following the guidance issued by DLUHC and CIPFA's adaption to the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in December 2022 we will focus testing on the useful economic lives and records held to support the assets to ensure the new approach to infrastructure assets is comprehensive.

Overview of our 2021/22 audit strategy

The following 'dashboard' summarises the significant accounting and auditing matters outlined in this report. It seeks to provide the Audit Committee with an overview of our initial risk identification for the upcoming audit and any changes in risks identified in the current year.

Audit risks and areas of focus

Risk / area of focus	Risk identified	Change in risk or focus from prior year	Details
Going Concern Disclosure	Inherent risk	No change in risk or focus	Covid-19 has created a number of financial pressures throughout local government, increasing service demand and expenditure. The Council has incurred additional expenditure in a number of areas of its operations and has experienced some income losses. The extent of support from MHCLG has developed over time, but does not include all financial consequences of Covid-19. CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 sets out that organisations that can only be discontinued under statutory prescription shall prepare their accounts on a going concern basis. However, International Auditing Standard 570 Going Concern, as applied by Practice Note 10: Audit of financial statements of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom, still requires auditors to undertake sufficient and appropriate audit procedures to consider whether there is a material uncertainty on going concern that requires reporting by management within the financial statements, and within the auditor's report We are obliged to report on such matters within the section of our audit report 'Conclusions relating to Going Concern'. To do this, the auditor must review management's assessment of the going concern basis applying IAS1 Presentation of Financial Statements.

Overview of our 2021/22 audit strategy

Council Materiality

Planning materiality
£2.44m

Materiality has been set at £2.44m, which represents 2% of the 2021/22 gross expenditure on provision of services. The amount we consider material at the end of the audit may differ from our initial determination, and will be determined on the final version 2021/22 financial statements in March 2023.

Performance materiality
£1.83m

Performance materiality has been set at £1.83m, which represents 75% of planning materiality.

Audit differences
£122,000

We will report all uncorrected misstatements relating to the primary statements (expenditure and funding analysis, comprehensive income and expenditure statement, movement in reserves, balance sheet, movement in reserves statement, cash flow statement, housing revenue account, and collection fund) greater than £122,000. Other misstatements identified will be communicated to the extent that they merit the attention of the Audit Committee.

Overview of our 2021/22 audit strategy

Audit scope

This Audit Plan covers the work that we plan to perform to provide you with:

- Our audit opinion on whether the financial statements of Crawley Borough Council give a true and fair view of the financial position as at 31 March 2022 and of the income and expenditure for the year then ended; and
- Our commentary on your arrangements to secure value for money in your use of resources for the relevant period. We include further details on VFM in Section 03.

We will also review and report to the National Audit Office (NAO), to the extent and in the form required by them, on the Council's Whole of Government Accounts return.

Our audit will also include the mandatory procedures that we are required to perform in accordance with applicable laws and auditing standards.

When planning the audit we take into account several key inputs:

- Strategic, operational and financial risks relevant to the financial statements;
- Developments in financial reporting and auditing standards;
- The quality of systems and processes;
- Changes in the business and regulatory environment; and,
- Management's views on all of the above.

By considering these inputs, our audit is focused on the areas that matter and our feedback is more likely to be relevant to the Council.

Taking the above into account, and as articulated in this audit plan, our professional responsibilities require us to independently assess the risks associated with providing an audit opinion and undertake appropriate procedures in response to that. Our Terms of Appointment with PSAA allow them to vary the fee dependent on "the auditors assessment of risk and the work needed to meet their professional responsibilities". PSAA are aware that the setting of scale fees has not kept pace with the changing requirements of external audit with increased focus on, for example, the valuations of land and buildings, the valuation of pension assets, the introduction of new accounting standards such as IFRS 9 and 15 in recent years as well as the expansion of factors impacting the ISA 540 (revised) and the value for money conclusion. Therefore to the extent any of these or any other risks are relevant in the context of Crawley Borough Council Council's audit, we will discuss these with management as to the impact on the scale fee.

<u>Effects of climate-related matters on financial statements and Value for Money arrangements</u>

Public interest in climate change is increasing. We are mindful that climate-related risks may have a long timeframe and therefore while risks exist, the impact on the current period financial statements may not be immediately material to an entity. It is nevertheless important to understand the relevant risks to make this evaluation. In addition, understanding climate-related risks may be relevant in the context of qualitative disclosures in the notes to the financial statements and value for money arrangements.

We make inquiries regarding climate-related risks on every audit as part of understanding the entity and its environment. As we re-evaluate our risk assessments throughout the audit, we continually consider the information that we have obtained to help us assess the level of inherent risk.

Overview of our 2021/22 audit strategy

Value for money conclusion

We include details in Section 03 but in summary:

- We are required to consider whether the Council has made ‘proper arrangements’ to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources.

- Planning on value for money and the associated risk assessment is focused on gathering sufficient evidence to enable us to document our evaluation of the Council’s arrangements, to enable us to draft a commentary under three reporting criteria (see below). This includes identifying and reporting on any significant weaknesses in those arrangements and making appropriate recommendations.

- We will provide a commentary on the Council’s arrangements against three reporting criteria:
  - Financial sustainability - How the Council plans and manages its resources to ensure it can continue to deliver its services;
  - Governance - How the Council ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks; and
  - Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness - How the Council uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services.

- The commentary on VFM arrangements will be included in the Auditor’s Annual Report.

02 Audit risks

Our response to significant risks

We have set out the significant risks (including fraud risks denoted by*) identified for the current year audit along with the rationale and expected audit approach. The risks identified below may change to reflect any significant findings or subsequent issues we identify during the audit.

Misstatements due to fraud or error *

(management override)

Financial statement impact

The financial statements as a whole are not free of material misstatements whether caused by fraud or error.

What is the risk?

The financial statements as a whole are not free of material misstatements whether caused by fraud or error.

As identified in ISA (UK) 240, management is in a unique position to perpetrate fraud because of its ability to manipulate accounting records directly or indirectly and prepare fraudulent financial statements by overriding controls that otherwise appear to be operating effectively. We identify and respond to this fraud risk on every audit engagement.

We identify and respond to this fraud risk on every audit engagement.

What will we do?

We will undertake our standard procedures to address the fraud risk, which include:

- Identifying fraud risks during the planning stages;
- Inquiry of management about risks of fraud and the controls put in place to address those risks;
- Understanding the oversight given by those charged with governance of management's processes over fraud;
- Consideration of the effectiveness of management's controls designed to address the risk of fraud;
- Determining an appropriate strategy to address those identified risks of fraud; and
- Performing mandatory procedures regardless of specifically identified fraud risks, including:
    - Testing of journal entries and other adjustments in the preparation of the financial statements.
    - Reviewing accounting estimates for evidence of management bias.
    - Evaluating the business rationale for significant unusual transactions.

Our response to significant risks (continued)

Risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition, through inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure and REFCUS *

Financial statement impact

We have assessed that the risk of fraud in revenue and expenditure recognition is most likely to occur through the inappropriate capitalisation of revenue expenditure. This would have the impact of reducing revenue expenditure and increasing additions to PPE.

The draft 2021/22 financial statements show the Council incurred additions to PPE of £41.1m with nil additions to IP and REFCUS of £4.0m.

What is the risk?

Under ISA 240 there is a presumed risk that revenue may be misstated due to improper revenue recognition. In the public sector, this requirement is modified by Practice Note 10 issued by the Financial Reporting Council, which states that auditors should also consider the risk that material misstatements may occur by the manipulation of expenditure recognition.

We consider the risk applies to capitalisation of revenue expenditure and revenue expenditure funded from capital under statute (REFCUS). Management could manipulate revenue expenditure by incorrectly capitalising expenditure which is revenue in nature and should be charged to the comprehensive income and expenditure account.

What will we do?

In order to address this risk we will carry out a range of procedures including:

- Sample test additions to property, plant and equipment to ensure that they have been correctly classified as capital and included at the correct value in order to identify any revenue items that have been inappropriately capitalised;
- Test REFCUS, if material, to ensure that it is appropriate for the revenue expenditure incurred to be financed from ring fenced capital resources; and
- Use our data analytics tool to identify and understand the basis for any significant journals transferring expenditure from revenue to capital codes within the general ledger.

Our response to significant risks (continued)

Valuation of PPE using Existing Use Value (EUV), Investment Property (IP) at Fair Value (FV) method

Financial statement impact

The valuation of land and buildings and investment properties represent material figures within the Council's financial statements.

Those valuations are reliant upon judgements and assumptions which can have a material impact on the values on the Council's balance sheet.

The draft 2021/22 financial statements show land and buildings assets were valued at £190.68m, Council Dwellings at £785.35m and Investment Properties at £17.89m.

What is the risk?

The value of land & buildings in PPE and in IP represent significant balances in the Council's accounts and are subject to valuation changes and impairment reviews. Management is required to make a high degree of material judgemental inputs and apply estimation techniques to calculate the year-end balances recorded in the balance sheet.

Errors within the judgements, assumptions or information provided to the valuer can have a material impact on the financial statements.

What will we do?

We will:

- Consider the work performed by the Council's valuers, including the adequacy of the scope of the work performed, their professional capabilities and the results of their work;
- Challenge the assumptions used by the Council's valuer by reference to external evidence and our EY valuation specialists (as necessary – such as significant or unusual movements in valuation, difficult to value specialist assets, etc.)
- Sample testing key asset information used by the valuer in performing their valuation (e.g. building areas to support valuations based on price per square metre);
- Consider the annual cycle of valuations to ensure that all relevant properties have been valued within a 5 year rolling programme as required by the Code for PPE, and annually for IP. We also consider if there are any specific changes to assets that have occurred and that these have been communicated to the valuer;
- Review assets not subject to valuation in 2021/22 to confirm that the remaining asset base is not materially misstated;
- Consider changes to useful economic lives as a result of the most recent valuation; and
- Test accounting entries have been correctly processed in the financial statements.

Other areas of audit focus

We have identified other areas of the audit, that have not been classified as significant risks, but are still important when considering the risks of material misstatement to the financial statements and disclosures and therefore may be key audit matters we will include in our audit report.

What is the risk/area of focus?	What will we do?
Valuation of Land & Buildings in PPE under Depreciated Replacement Cost (DRC) and Housing Revenue Account (HRA) properties The value of land & buildings in PPE under DRC and HRA properties also represent significant balances in the Council's accounts and are subject to valuation changes and impairment reviews. Management is required to make a lesser degree of material judgemental inputs and apply estimation techniques are required to calculate these balances held in the balance sheet and HRA notes. Although there is a risk for land & buildings under DRC due to the specialised nature of these assets and insufficient availability of market-based evidence to assist the valuation, these assets and HRA properties are inherently not subject to material uncertainty arising due to market conditions.	We will: ▸ Consider the work performed by the Council's valuers (Wilks, Head & Eve), including the adequacy of the scope of the work performed, their professional capabilities and the results of their work; ▸ Challenge the assumptions used by the Council's valuer by reference to external evidence and our EY valuation specialists as necessary – for example, significant or unusual movements in valuation, or difficult to value specialist assets; ▸ Sample testing key asset information used by the valuers in performing their valuation (e.g. building areas to support valuations based on price per square metre); ▸ Consider the annual cycle of valuations to ensure that properties have been valued within a 5 year rolling programme as required by the Code for PPE. We also consider if there are any specific changes to assets that have occurred and that these have been communicated to the valuer; ▸ Review properties not subject to valuation in 2021/22 to confirm that the remaining asset base is not materially misstated; ▸ Consider changes to useful economic lives as a result of the most recent valuation; and ▸ Test accounting entries have been correctly processed in the financial statements.

Audit risks

Other areas of audit focus (continued)

What is the risk/area of focus?	What will we do?
<u>Accounting for Pension Fund Asset</u> The Local Authority Accounting Code of Practice and IAS19 require the Council to make extensive disclosures within its financial statements regarding its membership of the Local Government Pension Scheme administered by West Sussex County Council. The Council's pension fund asset is a material estimated balance and the Code requires that this asset be disclosed on the Council's balance sheet. At 31 March 2021 this totalled £28.38m and in the draft financial statements as at 31 March 2022 this totalled £37.08m. The information disclosed is based on the IAS 19 report issued to the Council by the actuary. Accounting for this scheme involves significant estimation and judgement and therefore management engages an actuary to undertake the calculations on their behalf. ISAs (UK) 500 and 540 require us to undertake procedures on the use of management experts and the assumptions underlying fair value estimates.	We will: ▸ Liaise with the auditors of West Sussex Pension Fund, to obtain assurances over the information supplied to the actuary in relation to the Council; ▸ Assess the work of the Pension Fund actuary including the assumptions they have used by relying on the work of PWC - Consulting Actuaries commissioned by the National Audit Office for all local government sector auditors, and considering any relevant reviews by the EY actuarial team; ▸ Review and test the accounting entries and disclosures made within the Council's financial statements in relation to IAS19; and ▸ Where outturn information is available at the time we undertake our work after production of the Council's draft financial statements (for example the year-end actual valuation of pension fund assets), we will use this to inform our assessment of the accuracy of estimated information included in the financial statements and whether any adjustments are required.
<u>Valuation of NNDR Appeals Provision</u> Crawley Borough Council's share of the NNDR Appeal Provision is valued at £5,716,000 in the draft financial statements to 31 March 2022. This is a high value estimate driven by internal calculations and judgement.	We will: ▸ Agree data used to calculate the provision to reports received from the Valuations Office Agency; ▸ Confirm appeals percentage provided for is reasonable, considering the government's baseline data for predicting business rates appeals; ▸ Repeat perform calculations to confirm arithmetical correctness; and ▸ Compare the level of appeals at 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021 to assess the reasonableness of amounts provided for at year end.

Other areas of audit focus (continued)

What is the risk/area of focus?	What will we do?
Transfer of HRA Garages to the General Fund In December 2020, Full Council agreed to transfer the garages from the Housing Revenue Account to the General Fund from 1 April 2021. Although the transfer of garages has been agreed by the Council, there is a risk that moving garages from Housing Revenue Account to the General Fund may not be in line with the CIPFA code requirements.	We will: ▸ Obtain a briefing paper from the Council outlining the arrangements under which such a transfer can be made with due reference to the CIPFA Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22; ▸ Perform our own correlation of the movement to CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 to ensure that we concur with the Council's view; ▸ Review the communication with those charged with governance to ensure appropriate governance arrangements were observed with regards to the transfer; and ▸ Test the accounting for the transfer to ensure that the Council has accounted for this appropriately.

Housing Rent Issue
 	
During 2020/21 audit period, the Council disclosed to us that it came to their attention in April 2021 that they had been overcharging rent to council housing tenants since April 2014 for all new tenancies since this date in properties that pre-dated April 2014. As the issue came to light in 2021/22, the Council investigated the issue and made the repayments during the year. The risk is that the Council have not accounted for this correctly in 2021/22.
	In order to address this risk we will carry out a range of procedures including:
	▸ Updating our understanding of the areas reviewed in 2020/21
	    ▸ Obtaining and reviewing the Council's root cause analysis for this issue.
	    ▸ Obtaining confirmation from the Regulator regarding the actions they intend to take.
	    ▸ Evaluating the procedures undertaken by the client, to determine whether the quantification of the issue is reliable and reasonable.
	    ▸ Reviewing the legal advice received by the Council regarding this issue.
	    ▸ Determining whether the proposed accounting treatment is correct.
	    ▸ Documenting Council's approach to notifying impacted tenants.
	    ▸ Considering the impact of repaying the rents on the going concern of the Council.
	▸ Reviewing the accounting for this issue in the 2021/22 financial statements to ensure that this is in line with CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22

Audit risks

Other areas of audit focus (continued)

What is the risk/area of focus?	What will we do?
<u>Infrastructure Assets</u> (area of focus) **An issue was raised through the National Audit Office's Local Government Technical Group during 2022 that some local authorities were not writing out the gross cost and accumulated depreciation on highways infrastructure assets when a major part / component has been replaced or decommissioned. We concluded that the Council's infrastructure assets balance was materially fairly stated in 2020/21 financial statements. However, following the guidance issued by DLUHC and CIPFA's adaption to the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in December 2022 we will focus testing on the useful economic lives and records held to support the assets to ensure the new approach to infrastructure assets is in place for all assets.**	We will: • Understand the Council's Infrastructure Assets balance and the individual assets comprising this balance • Sample test expenditure additions to Infrastructure Assets to test whether they are additions to an asset or are replacements component of an asset • Review the useful economic lives to determine if they are in line with the expected lives set out in the guidance • Determine if the Council's approach to writing out gross cost and accumulated depreciation on the Infrastructure Assets balance and any replacement additions to determine whether this is materially correct at the balance sheet date.
<u>Going Concern</u> Covid-19 has created a number of financial pressures throughout local government, increasing service demand and expenditure. The Council has incurred additional expenditure in a number of areas of its operations and has experienced some income losses. The extent of support from MHCLG has developed over time, but does not include all financial consequences of Covid-19. CIPFA's Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting in the United Kingdom 2021/22 sets out that organisations that can only be discontinued under statutory prescription shall prepare their accounts on a going concern basis. However, International Auditing Standard 570 Going Concern, as applied by Practice Note 10: Audit of financial statements of public sector bodies in the United Kingdom, still requires auditors to undertake sufficient and appropriate audit procedures to consider whether there is a material uncertainty on going concern that requires reporting by management within the financial statements, and within the auditor's report. We are obliged to report on such matters within the section of our audit report 'Conclusions relating to Going Concern'. To do this, the auditor must review management's assessment of the going concern basis applying IAS1 Presentation of Financial Statements.	In light of the unprecedented nature of Covid-19, its impact on the funding of public sector entities and uncertainty over the form and extent of government support, we will seek documented and detailed consideration to support management's assertion regarding the going concern basis. Our audit procedures to review these will include consideration of: ▸ Current and developing environment; ▸ Liquidity (operational and funding); ▸ Mitigating factors; ▸ Management information and forecasting; and ▸ Sensitivities and stress testing. Due to the impact of Covid-19, we will consult internally, if required, with our risk department over the level of appropriate disclosure.

Other areas of audit focus (continued)

Auditing accounting estimates

ISA 540 (Revised) - Auditing Accounting Estimates and Related Disclosures applies to audits of all accounting estimates in financial statements for periods beginning on or after December 15, 2019.

This revised ISA responds to changes in financial reporting standards and a more complex business environment which together have increased the importance of accounting estimates to the users of financial statements and introduced new challenges for preparers and auditors.

The revised ISA requires auditors to consider inherent risks associated with the production of accounting estimates. These could relate, for example, to the complexity of the method applied, subjectivity in the choice of data or assumptions or a high degree of estimation uncertainty. As part of this, auditors consider risk on a spectrum (from low to high inherent risk) rather than a simplified classification of whether there is a significant risk or not. At the same time, we expect the number of significant risks we report in respect of accounting estimates to increase as a result of the revised guidance in this area.

The changes to the standard may affect the nature and extent of information that we may request and will likely increase the level of audit work required, particularly in cases where an accounting estimate and related disclosures are higher on the spectrum of inherent risk. For example:

- We may place more emphasis on obtaining an understanding of the nature and extent of your estimation processes and key aspects of related policies and procedures. We will need to review whether controls over these processes have been adequately designed and implemented in a greater number of cases.
- We may provide increased challenge of aspects of how you derive your accounting estimates. For example, as well as undertaking procedures to determine whether there is evidence which supports the judgments made by management, we may also consider whether there is evidence which could contradicts them.
- We may make more focussed requests for evidence or carry out more targeted procedures relating to components of accounting estimates. This might include the methods or models used, assumptions and data chosen or how disclosures (for instance on the level of uncertainty in an estimate) have been made, depending on our assessment of where the inherent risk lies.
- You may wish to consider retaining experts to assist with related work. You may also consider documenting key judgements and decisions in anticipation of auditor requests, to facilitate more efficient and effective discussions with the audit team.
- We may ask for new or changed management representations compared to prior years.

03 Value for Money Risks

Value for Money

Council responsibilities for value for money

The Council is required to maintain an effective system of internal control that supports the achievement of its policies, aims and objectives while safeguarding and securing value for money from the public funds and other resources at its disposal.

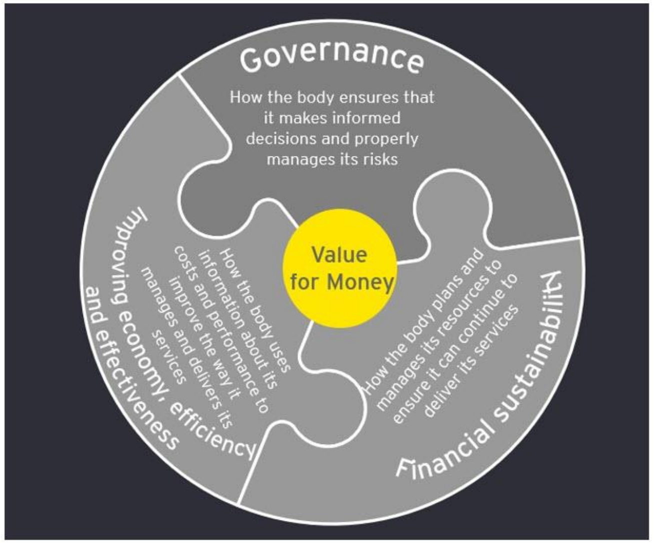
As part of the material published with the financial statements, the Council is required to bring together commentary on the governance framework and how this has operated during the period in a governance statement. In preparing the governance statement, the Council tailors the content to reflect its own individual circumstances, consistent with the requirements of the relevant accounting and reporting framework and having regard to any guidance issued in support of that framework. This includes a requirement to provide commentary on arrangements for securing value for money from the use of resources.

Auditor responsibilities

Under the NAO Code of Audit Practice we are required to consider whether the Council has put in place ‘proper arrangements’ to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources. The Code requires the auditor to design their work to provide them with sufficient assurance to enable them to report to the Council a commentary against specified reporting criteria (see below) on the arrangements the Council has in place to secure value for money through economic, efficient and effective use of its resources for the relevant period.

The specified reporting criteria are:

- Financial sustainability - How the Council plans and manages its resources to ensure it can continue to deliver its services.
- Governance - How the Council ensures that it makes informed decisions and properly manages its risks.
- Improving economy, efficiency and effectiveness - How the Council uses information about its costs and performance to improve the way it manages and delivers its services.



Value for Money

Planning and identifying risks of significant weakness in VFM arrangements

The NAO's guidance notes requires us to carry out a risk assessment which gathers sufficient evidence to enable us to document our evaluation of the Council's arrangements, in order to enable us to draft a commentary under the three reporting criteria. This includes identifying and reporting on any significant weaknesses in those arrangements and making appropriate recommendations.

In considering the Council's arrangements, we are required to consider:

- The Council's governance statement;
- Evidence that the Council's arrangements were in place during the reporting period;
- Evidence obtained from our work on the accounts;
- The work of inspectorates and other bodies; and
- Any other evidence source that we regards as necessary to facilitate the performance of our statutory duties.

We then consider whether there is evidence to suggest that there are significant weaknesses in arrangements. The NAO's guidance is clear that the assessment of what constitutes a significant weakness and the amount of additional audit work required to adequately respond to the risk of a significant weakness in arrangements is a matter of professional judgement. However, the NAO states that a weakness may be said to be significant if it:

- Exposes – or could reasonably be expected to expose – the Council to significant financial loss or risk;
- Leads to – or could reasonably be expected to lead to – significant impact on the quality or effectiveness of service or on the Council's reputation;
- Leads to – or could reasonably be expected to lead to – unlawful actions; or
- Identifies a failure to take action to address a previously identified significant weakness, such as failure to implement or achieve planned progress on action/improvement plans.

We should also be informed by a consideration of:

- The magnitude of the issue in relation to the size of the Council;
- Financial consequences in comparison to, for example, levels of income or expenditure, levels of reserves (where applicable), or impact on budgets or cashflow forecasts;
- The impact of the weakness on the Council's reported performance;
- Whether the issue has been identified by the Council's own internal arrangements and what corrective action has been taken or planned;
- Whether any legal judgements have been made including judicial review;
- Whether there has been any intervention by a regulator or Secretary of State;
- Whether the weakness could be considered significant when assessed against the nature, visibility or sensitivity of the issue;
- The impact on delivery of services to local taxpayers; and
- The length of time the Council has had to respond to the issue.

Value for Money

Responding to identified risks of significant weakness

Where our planning work has identified a risk of significant weakness, the NAO's guidance requires us to consider what additional evidence is needed to determine whether there is a significant weakness in arrangements and undertake additional procedures as necessary, including where appropriate, challenge of management's assumptions. We are required to report our planned procedures to the Audit Committee.

Reporting on VFM

Where we are not satisfied that the Council has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources the Code requires that we should refer to this by exception in the audit report on the financial statements.

In addition, the Code requires us to include the commentary on arrangements in the Auditor's Annual Report. The Code states that the commentary should be clear, readily understandable and highlight any issues we wish to draw to the Council's attention or the wider public. This should include details of any recommendations arising from the audit and follow-up of recommendations issued previously, along with our view as to whether they have been implemented satisfactorily.

Status of our 2021/22 VFM planning

Our risk assessment is not yet complete. As part of completing our risk assessment we will consider:

- Our entity level controls and understanding the business assessment
- Council meeting minutes
- Our planning meetings with management
- Key financial and budget information
- Key performance reports
- Our cumulative knowledge and experience
- Other documentary evidence available on the Council's website

We have not identified a risk of significant weakness in the Council's arrangements that the Council did not have proper arrangements to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources at that time in our work completed to date.

04 Audit materiality

Materiality

Materiality

For planning purposes, materiality for 2021/22 has been set at £2.44m. This represents 2% of the Council's gross expenditure on provision of services from the 2021/22 draft financial statements. We believe this to be the appropriate measurement basis as the Council is expenditure driven in delivering services to its residents as opposed to the income or other available measurement bases. We consider a range of 0.5% - 2.0% which is an industry benchmark. We have used the higher end of the range as the Council has historically maintained a reasonable level of revenue reserves, and achieved financial performance targets. This will be reassessed throughout the audit process. We have provided supplemental information about audit materiality in Appendix C.

Gross expenditure on provision of services
£122m

Planning materiality
£2.44m

Performance materiality
£1.83m

Audit differences
£122,000

Key definitions

Planning materiality – the amount over which we anticipate misstatements would influence the economic decisions of a user of the financial statements.

Performance materiality – the amount we use to determine the extent of our audit procedures. We have set performance materiality at £2.44m which represents 75% of planning materiality. The rationale for using 75% is based on the anticipation of identifying few or no errors during the audit. This expectation has been built on our experience of the Council in the prior year.

Audit difference threshold – we propose that misstatements identified below this threshold are deemed clearly trivial. We will report to you all uncorrected misstatements over this amount relating to the comprehensive income and expenditure statement, balance sheet, and collection fund that have an effect on income or that relate to other comprehensive income.

Other uncorrected misstatements, such as reclassifications and misstatements in the cashflow statement and movement in reserves statement or disclosures, and corrected misstatements will be communicated to the extent that they merit the attention of the Governance Committee, or are important from a qualitative perspective.

Specific materiality – We can set a lower materiality for specific accounts disclosure e.g. remuneration disclosures, related party transactions and exit packages which reflects our understanding that an amount less than our materiality would influence the economic decisions of users of the financial statements in relation to this. Where we do this we will notify you.

05 Scope of our audit

Our Audit Process and Strategy

Objective and Scope of our Audit scoping

Under the Code of Audit Practice, our principal objectives are to undertake work to support the provision of our audit report to the audited body and to satisfy ourselves that the audited body has made proper arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness in its use of resources to the extent required by the relevant legislation and the requirements of the Code.

We issue an audit report that covers:

1. Financial statement audit

Our opinion on the financial statements:

- whether the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the audited body and its expenditure and income for the period in question; and
- whether the financial statements have been prepared properly in accordance with the relevant accounting and reporting framework as set out in legislation, applicable accounting standards or other direction.

Our opinion on other matters:

- whether other information published together with the audited financial statements is consistent with the financial statements; and
- where required, whether the part of the remuneration report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the relevant accounting and reporting framework.

Other procedures required by the Code:

- Examine and report on the consistency of the Whole of Government Accounts schedules or returns with the body's audited financial statements for the relevant reporting period in line with the instructions issued by the NAO.

2. Arrangements for securing economy, efficiency and effectiveness (value for money)

As outlined in Section 03, we are required to consider whether the Council has put in place 'proper arrangements' to secure economy, efficiency and effectiveness on its use of resources and report a commentary on those arrangements.

Our Audit Process and Strategy (continued)

Audit Process Overview

Our audit involves:

- Identifying and understanding the key processes and internal controls; and
- Substantive tests of detail of transactions and amounts.

For 2021/22 we plan to follow a substantive approach to the audit as we have concluded this is the most efficient way to obtain the level of audit assurance required to conclude that the financial statements are not materially misstated.

Analytics:
We will use our computer-based analytics tools to enable us to capture whole populations of your financial data, in particular journal entries. These tools:

- Help identify specific exceptions and anomalies which can then be subject to more traditional substantive audit tests; and
- Give greater likelihood of identifying errors than random sampling techniques.

We will report the findings from our process and analytics work, including any significant weaknesses or inefficiencies identified and recommendations for improvement, to management and the Audit Committee.

Internal audit:
We will review internal audit plans and the results of their work. We use this to inform our ongoing assessment of risks likely to impact our responsibilities.

06 Audit team

Audit team

Audit team structure:

Elizabeth Jackson*
Partner

Hannah Lill
Senior Manager

Aphiwe Dudeni
Lead Senior

EY Real Estates

Specialist PWC (consulting actuary) and EY Actuaries

* Key Audit Partner

Use of specialists

When auditing key judgements, we are often required to rely on the input and advice provided by specialists who have qualifications and expertise not possessed by the core audit team. The areas where either EY or third party specialists provide input for the current year audit are:

Area	Specialists
Valuation of PPE, HRA Assets, and Investment Properties	Management specialist: Wilks, Head & Eve (WHE) EY Real Estate Specialists
Pensions disclosure	Management specialist: Hymans Robertson LLP - Actuary EY Actuaries PWC Actuary commissioned by NAO

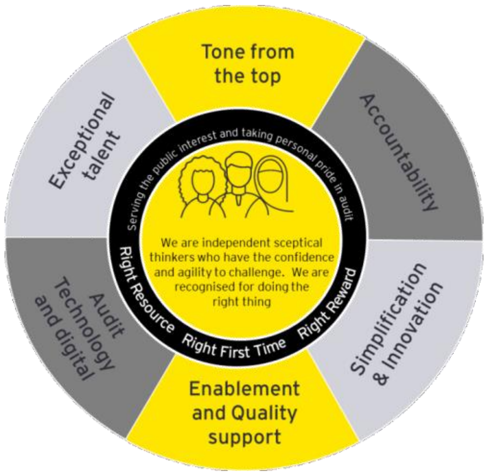
In accordance with auditing standards, we will evaluate the specialist's professional competence and objectivity, considering their qualifications, experience and available resources, together with the independence of the individuals performing the work.

We also consider the work performed by the specialist in light of our knowledge of the Council's business and processes and our assessment of audit risk in the particular area. For example, we would typically perform the following procedures:

- Analyse source data and make inquiries as to the procedures used by the specialist to establish whether the source data is relevant and reliable;
- Assess the reasonableness of the assumptions and methods used;
- Consider the appropriateness of the timing of when the specialist carried out the work; and
- Assess whether the substance of the specialist's findings are properly reflected in the financial statements.

Developing the right Audit Culture

In July 2021, EY established a UK Audit Board (UKAB) with a majority of independent Audit Non-Executives (ANEs). The UKAB will support our focus on delivering high-quality audits by strengthening governance and oversight over the culture of the audit business. This focus is critical given that audit quality starts with having the right culture embedded in the business.



Our audit culture is the cement that binds together the building blocks and foundation of our audit strategy. We have been thoughtful in articulating a culture that is right for us: one that recognises we are part of a wider, global firm and is clear about whose interests our audits serve.

There are three elements underpinning our culture:

1. Our people are focused on a **common purpose**. It is vital we foster and nurture the values, attitudes and behaviours that lead our people to do the right thing.
2. The essential attributes of our audit business are:
   - **Right resources** – We team with competent people, investing in audit technology, methodology and support
   - **Right first time** – Our teams execute and review their work, consulting where required to meet the required standard
   - **Right reward** – We align our reward and recognition to reinforce the right behaviours
3. The six pillars of **Sustainable Audit Quality** are implemented.

01 Tone at the top

The internal and external messages sent by EY leadership, including audit partners, set a clear tone at the top - they establish and encourage a commitment to audit quality

02 Exceptional talent

Specific initiatives support EY auditors in devoting time to perform quality work, including recruitment, retention, development and workload management

03 Accountability

The systems and processes in place help EY people take responsibility for carrying out high-quality work at all times, including their reward and recognition

04 Audit technology and digital

The EY Digital Audit is evolving to set the standard for the digital-first way of approaching audit, combining leading-edge digital tools, stakeholder focus and a commitment to quality

05 Simplification and innovation

We are simplifying and standardising the approach used by EY auditors and embracing emerging technologies to improve the quality, consistency and efficiency of the audit

06 Enablement and quality support

How EY teams are internally supported to manage their responsibility to provide high audit quality

A critical part of this culture is that our people are **encouraged and empowered to challenge and exercise professional scepticism** across all our audits. However, we recognise that creating a culture requires more than just words from leaders. It has to be reflected in the lived experience of all our people each and every day enabling them to challenge themselves and the companies we audit.

Each year we complete an audit quality culture assessment to obtain feedback from our people on the values and behaviours they experience, and those they consider to be fundamental to our audit quality culture of the future. We action points that arise to ensure our culture continues to evolve appropriately.

2021 Audit Culture Survey result
A cultural health score of 78% (73%) was achieved for our UK Audit Business

We bring our culture alive by investing in three priority workstreams:

- Audit Culture with a focus on professional scepticism
- Adopting the digital audit
- Standardisation

This investment has led to a number of successful outputs covering training, tools, techniques and additional sources. Specific highlights include:

- Audit Purpose Barometer
- Active Scepticism Framework
- Increased access to external sector forecasts
- Forensic risk assessment pilots
- Refreshed PLOT training and support materials, including embedding in new hire and trainee courses
- Digital audit training for all ranks
- Increased hot file reviews and improved escalation processes
- New work programmes issued on auditing going concern, climate, impairment, expected credit losses, cashflow statements and conducting effective oversight
- Development of bite size, available on demand, task specific tutorial videos

"A series of company collapses linked to unhealthy cultures…..have demonstrated why cultivating a healthy culture, underpinned by the right tone from the top, is fundamental to business success."

Sir John Thompson
Chief Executive of the FRC

07 Audit timeline

Audit timeline

Timetable of communication and deliverables

Timeline

At the point of issuing this report we have completed the audit of 2020/21 in November 2022; this has impacted our timetable for 2021/22.

We started our audit planning in January 2023, including the completion of system walkthroughs, and sent initial requests and samples for testing. We have also scheduled regular catch up calls with management every Thursday to update them of the current status of the engagement – items requested, any issues identified, and progress of the audit procedures. The Audit Manager also holds weekly calls with the Chief Accountant to discuss audit progress and ensure a smooth running of the audit. Below is a timetable showing the key stages of the audit and the deliverables we have agreed to provide to you through the audit cycle in 2021/22.

We will keep the Audit Committee updated through our attendance at Committee meetings.

From time to time matters may arise that require immediate communication with the Audit Committee and we will discuss them with the Audit Committee Chair as appropriate. We will also provide updates on corporate governance and regulatory matters as necessary.

Audit phase	Timetable	Audit committee timetable	Deliverables
Planning: Risk assessment and setting of scopes.	**January – February 2023**		
Walkthrough of key systems and processes	**February 2023**		Audit Planning Report circulated via email
Year end audit	**February – March 2023**		
Year end audit	**March 2023**	Audit Committee	Audit Results Report
Audit Completion procedures	**April**		Audit opinion
	May		
	June	Audit Committee	Auditor's Annual Report

08 Independence

Introduction

The FRC Ethical Standard and ISA (UK) 260 "Communication of audit matters with those charged with governance", requires us to communicate with you on a timely basis on all significant facts and matters that bear upon our integrity, objectivity and independence. The Ethical Standard, as revised in December 2019, requires that we communicate formally both at the planning stage and at the conclusion of the audit, as well as during the course of the audit if appropriate. The aim of these communications is to ensure full and fair disclosure by us to those charged with your governance on matters in which you have an interest.

Required communications	
Planning stage	**Final stage**
► The principal threats, if any, to objectivity and independence identified by Ernst & Young (EY) including consideration of all relationships between you, your affiliates and directors and us; ► The safeguards adopted and the reasons why they are considered to be effective, including any Engagement Quality review; ► The overall assessment of threats and safeguards; ► Information about the general policies and process within EY to maintain objectivity and independence.	► In order for you to assess the integrity, objectivity and independence of the firm and each covered person, we are required to provide a written disclosure of relationships (including the provision of non-audit services) that may bear on our integrity, objectivity and independence. This is required to have regard to relationships with the entity, its directors and senior management, its affiliates, and its connected parties and the threats to integrity or objectivity, including those that could compromise independence that these create. We are also required to disclose any safeguards that we have put in place and why they address such threats, together with any other information necessary to enable our objectivity and independence to be assessed; ► Details of non-audit/additional services provided and the fees charged in relation thereto; ► Written confirmation that the firm and each covered person is independent and, if applicable, that any non-EY firms used in the audit or external experts used have confirmed their independence to us; ► Details of any non-audit/additional services to a UK PIE audit client where there are differences of professional opinion concerning the engagement between the Ethics Partner and Engagement Partner and where the final conclusion differs from the professional opinion of the Ethics Partner ► Details of any inconsistencies between FRC Ethical Standard and your policy for the supply of non-audit services by EY and any apparent breach of that policy; ► Details of all breaches of the IESBA Code of Ethics, the FRC Ethical Standard and professional standards, and of any safeguards applied and actions taken by EY to address any threats to independence; and ► An opportunity to discuss auditor independence issues.

In addition, during the course of the audit, we are required to communicate with you whenever any significant judgements are made about threats to objectivity and independence and the appropriateness of safeguards put in place, for example, when accepting an engagement to provide non-audit services.

We ensure that the total amount of fees that EY and our network firms have charged to you and your affiliates for the provision of services during the reporting period, analysed in appropriate categories, are disclosed.

Relationships, services and related threats and safeguards

We highlight the following significant facts and matters that may be reasonably considered to bear upon our objectivity and independence, including the principal threats, if any. We have adopted the safeguards noted below to mitigate these threats along with the reasons why they are considered to be effective. However we will only perform non –audit services if the service has been pre-approved in accordance with your policy.

Overall Assessment

Overall, we consider that the safeguards that have been adopted appropriately mitigate the principal threats identified and we therefore confirm that EY is independent and the objectivity and independence of Elizabeth Jackson, your audit engagement partner and the audit engagement team have not been compromised.

Self interest threats

A self interest threat arises when EY has financial or other interests in the Council. Examples include where we have an investment in the Council; where we receive significant fees in respect of non-audit services; where we need to recover long outstanding fees; or where we enter into a business relationship with you. At the time of writing, there are no long outstanding fees.

We believe that it is appropriate for us to undertake those permitted non-audit/additional services set out in Section 5.40 of the FRC Ethical Standard 2019 (FRC ES), and we will comply with the policies that you have approved.

None of the services are prohibited under the FRC's ES or the National Audit Office's Auditor Guidance Note 01 and the services have been approved in accordance with your policy on pre-approval.

In addition, when the ratio of non-audit fees to audit fees exceeds 1:1, we are required to discuss this with our Ethics Partner, as set out by the FRC ES, and if necessary agree additional safeguards or not accept the non-audit engagement. We will also discuss this with you.

A self interest threat may also arise if members of our audit engagement team have objectives or are rewarded in relation to sales of non-audit services to you. We confirm that no member of our audit engagement team, including those from other service lines, has objectives or is rewarded in relation to sales to you, in compliance with Ethical Standard part 4.

There are no other self interest threats at the date of this report.

Self review threats

Self review threats arise when the results of a non-audit service performed by EY or others within the EY network are reflected in the amounts included or disclosed in the financial statements.

There are no self review threats at the date of this report.

Relationships, services and related threats and safeguards

Management threats

Partners and employees of EY are prohibited from taking decisions on behalf of management of the Council. Management threats may also arise during the provision of a non-audit service in relation to which management is required to make judgements or decision based on that work.

There are no management threats at the date of this report.

Other threats

Other threats, such as advocacy, familiarity or intimidation, may arise.

There are no other threats at the date of this report.

Other communications

EY Transparency Report 2022

Ernst & Young (EY) has policies and procedures that instil professional values as part of firm culture and ensure that the highest standards of objectivity, independence and integrity are maintained. Details of the key policies and processes in place within EY for maintaining objectivity and independence can be found in our annual Transparency Report which the firm is required to publish by law. The most recent version of this Report is for the year end 30 June 2022: EY UK 2022 Transparency Report | EY UK

09 Appendices

Appendix A

Fees

Public Sector Audit Appointments Ltd (PSAA) has published the fee scale for the audit of the 2021/22 accounts of opted-in principal local government and police bodies.

This is defined as the fee required by auditors to meet statutory responsibilities under the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 in accordance with the requirements of the Code of Audit Practice and supporting guidance published by the National Audit Office, the financial reporting requirements set out in the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting published by CIPFA/LASAAC, and the professional standards applicable to auditors' work.

	Planned fee 2021/22	Scale fee 2021/22	Final Fee 2020/21
	£	£	£
PSAA Scale Fee	50,291	50,291	50,291
Scale fee rebasing (Note 1)	34,248	-	34,248
Revised proposed scale fee	84,539	50,291	84,539
Scale fee variations			
Scale fee variation – Additional audit work (Note 2)	TBC		16,423
Scale fee variation - PSAA pre-approved additional fee for VFM and ISA540 (Note 3):	8,500 - 13,500	£nil	8,500
Total audit fees	TBC	50,291	109,462*
Other non-audit services not covered above: Housing Benefits			
Total fees	TBC		

All fees exclude VAT
**** this is our proposed figure that has been submitted to the PSAA***

The agreed fee presented is also based on the following assumptions:

- Officers meet the agreed timetable of deliverables;
- Our accounts opinion and value for money conclusion are unqualified;
- Appropriate quality of documentation is provided by the Council; and
- The Council has an effective control environment.

If any of the above assumptions prove to be unfounded, we will seek a variation to the agreed fee. This will be discussed with the Council in advance.

Fees for the auditor's consideration of correspondence from the public and formal objections will be charged in addition to the scale fee where applicable.

Notes

Note 1 – This relates to our scale fee rebasing for the audit, to take into account changes in professional and regulatory requirements to that date. This was previously raised in the 2019/20 audit year and as these are related to ongoing requirements, we have included the impact again in our 2020/21 requested fees. This is the same request that was submitted in the prior year and has been adjusted for the increase in PSAA rates.

Note 2 – This figure includes a variation to the scale fee for items specific to the 2020/21 audit year where additional audit work was undertaken by the audit team. We will submitting a request for this additional work undertaken on:

- Work of EY expert to calculate an auditors estimate of the pension liability and the valuation of assets;
- Work on the over charging of housing rents for financial statements and value for money

Note 3 – The fee impacts of the NAO's 2020 Code of Audit Practice, and the revised ISA540 on estimates were new during 2020/21. The PSAA communicated fee ranges for each type of auditee, and our assessed impact for the Council is that both ISA540 and VFM Commentary is at the bottom of the ranges.

Appendix B

Required communications with the Audit Committee

We have detailed the communications that we must provide to the Audit Committee.

Required communications	What is reported?	Our Reporting to you When and where
Terms of engagement	Confirmation by the Audit Committee of acceptance of terms of engagement as written in the engagement letter signed by both parties.	The statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between the PSAA's appointed auditors and audited bodies.
Our responsibilities	Reminder of our responsibilities as set out in the engagement letter	The statement of responsibilities serves as the formal terms of engagement between the PSAA's appointed auditors and audited bodies.
Planning and audit approach	Communication of the planned scope and timing of the audit, any limitations and the significant risks identified.	Audit Planning Report – February 2023
Significant findings from the audit	▸ Our view about the significant qualitative aspects of accounting practices including accounting policies, accounting estimates and financial statement disclosures ▸ Significant difficulties, if any, encountered during the audit ▸ Significant matters, if any, arising from the audit that were discussed with management ▸ Written representations that we are seeking ▸ Expected modifications to the audit report ▸ Other matters if any, significant to the oversight of the financial reporting process	Audit Results Report – March 2023

Appendix B

Required communications with the Audit Committee (continued)

		Our Reporting to you
Required communications	**What is reported?**	**When and where**
Going concern	Events or conditions identified that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, including: ▸ Whether the events or conditions constitute a material uncertainty ▸ Whether the use of the going concern assumption is appropriate in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements ▸ The adequacy of related disclosures in the financial statements	Audit Results Report – March 2023
Misstatements	▸ Uncorrected misstatements and their effect on our audit opinion, unless prohibited by law or regulation ▸ The effect of uncorrected misstatements related to prior periods ▸ A request that any uncorrected misstatement be corrected ▸ Material misstatements corrected by management	Audit Results Report – March 2023
Subsequent events	▸ Enquiries of the Audit Committee where appropriate regarding whether any subsequent events have occurred that might affect the financial statements	Audit Results Report – March 2023
Fraud	▸ Enquiries of the Audit Committee to determine whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud affecting the entity ▸ Any fraud that we have identified or information we have obtained that indicates that a fraud may exist ▸ Unless all of those charged with governance are involved in managing the entity, any identified or suspected fraud involving: a. Management; b. Employees who have significant roles in internal control; or c. Others where the fraud results in a material misstatement in the financial statements ▸ The nature, timing and extent of audit procedures necessary to complete the audit when fraud involving management is suspected ▸ Any other matters related to fraud, relevant to Audit Committee responsibility	Audit Results Report – March 2023

Appendix B

Required communications with the Audit Committee (continued)

		Our Reporting to you
Required communications	**What is reported?**	**When and where**
Related parties	▸ Significant matters arising during the audit in connection with the entity's related parties including, when applicable: ▸ Non-disclosure by management ▸ Inappropriate authorisation and approval of transactions ▸ Disagreement over disclosures ▸ Non-compliance with laws and regulations ▸ Difficulty in identifying the party that ultimately controls the entity	Audit Results Report – March 2023
Independence	Communication of all significant facts and matters that bear on EY's, and all individuals involved in the audit, objectivity and independence Communication of key elements of the audit engagement partner's consideration of independence and objectivity such as: ▸ The principal threats ▸ Safeguards adopted and their effectiveness ▸ An overall assessment of threats and safeguards ▸ Information about the general policies and process within the firm to maintain objectivity and independence Communication whenever significant judgements are made about threats to objectivity and independence and the appropriateness of safeguards put in place.	Audit Planning Report – February 2023 Audit Results Report – March 2023
External confirmations	▸ Management's refusal for us to request confirmations ▸ Inability to obtain relevant and reliable audit evidence from other procedures	Audit Results Report – March 2023
Consideration of laws and regulations	▸ Subject to compliance with applicable regulations, matters involving identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations, other than those which are clearly inconsequential and the implications thereof. Instances of suspected non-compliance may also include those that are brought to our attention that are expected to occur imminently or for which there is reason to believe that they may occur ▸ Enquiry of the Audit Committee into possible instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements and that the Audit Committee may be aware of	Audit Results Report – March 2023

Appendix B

Required communications with the Audit Committee (continued)

		Our Reporting to you
Required communications	**What is reported?**	**When and where**
Internal controls	▸ Significant deficiencies in internal controls identified during the audit	Audit Results Report - March 2023
Representations	Written representations we are requesting from management and/or those charged with governance	Audit Results Report - March 2023
Material inconsistencies and misstatements	Material inconsistencies or misstatements of fact identified in other information which management has refused to revise	Audit Results Report - March 2023
Auditors report	▸ Any circumstances identified that affect the form and content of our auditor's report	Audit Results Report - March 2023 Auditor's Annual Report - June 2023
Fee Reporting	▸ Breakdown of fee information when the audit plan is agreed ▸ Breakdown of fee information at the completion of the audit ▸ Any non-audit work	Audit Planning Report - February 2023 Audit Results Report - March 2023
Value for Money	▸ Risks of significant weakness identified in planning work ▸ Commentary against specified reporting criteria on the VFM arrangements, including any exception report on significant weaknesses.	Audit Planning Report - February 2023 Audit Results Report - March 2023 Auditor's Annual Report - June 2023

Appendix C

Additional audit information

Objective of our audit
Our objective is to form an opinion on the Council's financial statements under International Standards on Auditing (UK) as prepared by you in accordance with with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU, and as interpreted and adapted by the Code of Practice on Local Authority Accounting. Our responsibilities in relation to the financial statement audit are set out in the formal terms of engagement between the PSAA's appointed auditors and audited bodies. We are responsible for forming and expressing an opinion on the financial statements that have been prepared by management with the oversight of the Audit Committee. The audit does not relieve management or the Audit Committee of their responsibilities.

Other required procedures during the course of the audit	
In addition to the key areas of audit focus outlined in section 2, we have to perform other procedures as required by auditing, ethical and independence standards and other regulations. We outline the procedures below that we will undertake during the course of our audit.	
Our responsibilities required by auditing standards	▶ Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. ▶ Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Council's internal control. ▶ Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management. ▶ Concluding on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting. ▶ Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation. ▶ Obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Council to express an opinion on the financial statements. Reading other information contained in the financial statements, the Audit Committee reporting appropriately addresses matters communicated by us to the Audit Committee and reporting whether it is materially inconsistent with our understanding and the financial statements; and ▶ Maintaining auditor independence.

Additional audit information (continued)

Other required procedures during the course of the audit (continued)	
Procedures required by the Audit Code	► Reviewing, and reporting on as appropriate, other information published with the financial statements, including the Annual Governance Statement. ► Examining and reporting on the consistency of consolidation schedules or returns with the Council's audited financial statements for the relevant reporting period
Other procedures	► We are required to discharge our statutory duties and responsibilities as established by the Local Audit and Accountability Act 2014 and Code of Audit Practice
We have included in Appendix B a list of matters that we are required to communicate to you under professional standards.	

Purpose and evaluation of materiality

For the purposes of determining whether the accounts are free from material error, we define materiality as the magnitude of an omission or misstatement that, individually or in the aggregate, in light of the surrounding circumstances, could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of the users of the financial statements. Our evaluation of it requires professional judgement and necessarily takes into account qualitative as well as quantitative considerations implicit in the definition. We would be happy to discuss with you your expectations regarding our detection of misstatements in the financial statements.

Materiality determines the level of work performed on individual account balances and financial statement disclosures.

The amount we consider material at the end of the audit may differ from our initial determination. At this stage, however, it is not feasible to anticipate all of the circumstances that may ultimately influence our judgement about materiality. At the end of the audit we will form our final opinion by reference to all matters that could be significant to users of the accounts, including the total effect of the audit misstatements we identify, and our evaluation of materiality at that date.

Appendix D

Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities – Measures to improve local audit delays

The following commitments are made within the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities paper titled- Measures to improve local audit delays:

1. FRC to publish updated Key Audit Partner (KAP) guidance by spring 2022, including new routes for an experienced Registered Individual to become a KAP;
2. Work with CIPFA to further develop the proposal for a new local audit training diploma in local government financial reporting and management aimed at different levels of auditor, and a new technical advisory service that could provide support to firms, and in particular new entrants;
3. DLUHC to provide further funding of £45 million over the course of next Spending Review period to support local bodies with the costs of strengthening their financial reporting, new burdens related to appointment of independent members and other Redmond recommendations and increased auditing requirements;
4. CIPFA to publish strengthened guidance on audit committees by April 2022. The guidance will emphasise the role that audit committees should have in ensuring accounts are prepared to a high standard, alongside broader changes including appointment of independent members. Following consultation, consider making the guidance, committees and the independent member statutory;
5. DLUHC to provide via the Local Government Association sector grant for a number of targeted training events for audit committee chairs;
6. NAO rolling over of amendments to 20/21 AGN 03 and 07 to allow for altering the timing of elements on the VfM arrangements work and enable more focus on fully delivering opinions on the financial statements;
7. CIPFA/LASAAC is undertaking a project to improve the presentation of local authority accounts to inform the development of the 22/23 Accounting Code and comply with IFRS and statutory accounting principles HMT to undertake thematic review of financial reporting valuations for non-investment properties to inform development of the Accounting Code from 22/23 onwards;
8. The government has asked CIPFA/LASAAC to consider the merits of a time-limited change to the Accounting Code for 21/22;
9. Delaying implementation of standardised statements and associated audit requirements;
10. PSAA to progress their proposed procurement strategy for the next round of local audit contracts from 2023/24;
11. Extending the deadline for publishing audited local authority accounts to 30 November 2022 for 21/22 accounts, then 30 September for 6 years, beginning with the 22/23 accounts;
12. NAO to prepare for a re-laying of the Code of Audit Practice 2020 in parliament, so that it will apply for the whole of the next appointing period; and,
13. Developing an industry-led workforce strategy, working with the system leader and audit firms, to consider the future pipeline of local audits, and associated questions related to training and qualifications.